A WOSINDRA ON R

AUSTIN & C. P. FISHER. DITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SALISBURY, N. C., DECEMBER 13, 1838



of FALL tenors near customers and friends in general, that they have just received their support of FALL & WINTER GOODS, comprising alsevery article usually kept in this section of countries they offer upon the usual terms,—cheap for to general dealers upon a credit of twelve the. Just received a choice selection of the best

Het Anker Bolting loths. with a good supply of

of which they will dispose of upon the most favoring terms. C. & B. tender their thanks to their friend and castomers, and hope by strict attention to business o merit a continuance of the same,

Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1638.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RHEUMATISM.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Advocate, who becribes himself a medical practitioner of twenty tears standing, furnishes the following valuable, if well founded, information:

At the age of about seventeen, I was first attacked with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, when after the prompt use of the lancet, cathartics, blisters, and dissphoratics, I was restored. Prom that period until about twenty years ago, I had six or seven similar attacks, generally requiring veneseceried until about twenty years ago, I had six or even similar attacks, generally requiring venescrition, purgation, blisters, and disaphoretics, before I could recover. In these attacks my extremities would be so inflamed that I could scarcely bear to be touched. About the year 1818, I had suggested to use the use of cotton, instead of the woollen, which I had worn next to the skin in form of shirt

cotton, and now for about twenty years have never been confined one day with rheumatism. My ob-servation also in an extensive practice, have fur-slebed uncautivesal confirmation. sished unequivocal confirmation of the facts, that woollen worn next the skin is uttterly incompatible with a rheumatic constitution and that cotton is most decidedly advantageous. A lady who I attended during a very severe attack of rheumatism, found, while in a state of convalescence, that her agers were becoming rigidly contracted, I recommended to her the use of cotton, and now for many years she has been free from the complaint.

Having had occasion, while pursuing my professional avocation in Philadelphia, to protect my hands, when driving my gig, against the cold, that would have rendered them both unpleasant to my salf and unsuited to the wrists of a patient, I pro-

self and unsuited to the wrists of a patient, I pro-cured the fur lined gloves, but these I could not encared the fur lined gloves, but these I coura not a dure by reason of returning rheumatism, and had my gloves lined with Canton flamed.

As to the therapeutic principles on which to account of the cotton dress, we

NG.

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roing the he illustrating to country

t for the salutary effect of the cotton dress, we are, perhaps, not prepared to give the entire ratio male; but one circumstance deserves particular notice. When woollen is worn next to the skin the perspiration not being absorbed by the flamed becomes inspisated, and, of course, obstructs both
consible and insensible perspiration.

This objection, it is known, does not lie against
the cotton dress, as it absorbs the perspiration,
leaving the skin clean and the pores free.

From the Cincinnation. THE SILVER MINE.

In days gone by, there lived in the far-famed Queen," a silver guarnith, who had accumulated large fortune, by weans which were known only a himself—and the devd. He was a regular built by himself—and the devil. He was a regular built shylock, and we well remember, when quite a boy, to have incurred his displeasure, by accidentally bringing a built in contact with his bow window, and breaking a pane of glass; for which juvenile indiscretion we received from him a fine trouncing, and being obliged, by a writ of scoladorum, to she'll take it."

"Agreed!" said the voracious silver-smith, and a contract was at once made; a bill of sale was a tone made; a bill of sale was a drawn up by the 'Squire-- and a check on Nick Biddle given for the amount, which the country-man sold for the ready, and they parted—the man rich, and not a chick or child had he to leave his spelter to, when he should "shuffle off the mortal coit," and prupare to settle a standing account he had with the other world; with which we have solving to do at present.

Two days after the silver-smith returned, and with a host of miners commenced operations on a with a host of miners commenced operations on a fadding more lumps, a feeling of apprehension out of the country with a host of miners commenced operations on a fadding more lumps, a feeling of apprehension

can give me say knowledge of it."

"Well, so I thought, for so every body told me and that's the cause I'm come forty-five mile

"You knows that I have buy'd fifty acres "You knows that I have huy'd fifty aeres of ground in Butler county, and live on Sanke Creek, just alongside the fork; well, some of the ground was good, and some wasn't, and some's so poor that it wouldn't raise yaller taters; well, one day me and one of our people went a fishing in Snake creek, and before we went, we went to dig some worms for thit, when Bill Black said let's turn over this log, and I found this here piece, which the minister says looks like silver."

The eye of the old man brightened, and extend-

The eye of the old man brightened, and extend-ing his hand he took the uncouth lump and wiping his specks, examined it with a trembling hand; quickly rose, and without noticing his guest, walk-ed into another room, and returned in about five

"You say you found this on your ground?"
"Yes, there's plenty more of it, for I have dug
up such lumps afore!"

"Plenty of it, you say?"

"Yes, lots of it?"

The old man remained in statu quo for some time, when an idea appeared to strike him, he

"My dear friend this resembles silver; and if you will show me the ground you get it out , I

"Will, if you will get into that wagon out there I'll drive you there in a short time."
"Thank you, I'll start immediately, for I want

to know for your satisfaction of the quality and ex-tent of this ore."

tent of this ore."

In they went and off they drove, and early the next morning they arrived at Snake creek, and the silver-smith was soon shown the identical spot where the lump was found; when after carefully examining the ground, he said;

"You say that you dug more of this stuff here?"

"Sartin; jist wait till I git a pick axe and I'll show you."

how you."

The clod-hopper brought the pick, and com menced digging, apparently without casting his eye on any particular spot; when lo, and behold! another lump of a larger size comes up, and the old man trembled at the indubitable evidence of a mine pure silver. "That's not half; it's all about here," said his

"That's not half; it's all about nore, said me-companion, moving off in another direction, and commenced digging again. The silver-smith fol-lowed with a quick step, and the woodsman, after swinging his pick a short time, brought forth an-other lump! and still another!! and took the old man around the field and dug up the same stuff in every direction! This was enough to have satis-fied Old Nick himself; and the old man at length

"Young man, this stuff might be made of some value, by a man who understands smelting it, but it is of no value to you and I would advise you to "Yes, but it's so por ground that nobody will

buy it."
"What did you originally give for it?" said the

"Well, I tell you what, I'll give you one hun-dred dollars in silver!"
"Well, now, that's fair I think; and I'll just go

and ask the old woman,"

He went into his cabin and returned in a minute

there's no more ground about here for sale, and the first moment of his intercourse with them old woman says she won't move away from her ed to them as he would to a human being.

He went again and soon returned with a smile upon his phiz, which plainly told the old man's

"Well, stranger, I'll tell ye what; the old wo-man says that, if you will give her three thousand wheelers down and let us live here until we can

This remarkable man, who is now exibiting his conderful collection of tame animals in London, is native of the State of New York, in the United tates. He was born at Fishkill a beautiful town in the North or Indian River, about 30 miles from New York. He is descended from one of the ori-ginal Dutch settlers of that State, better known un-der the title of "Knockabokkers," a name which was given them since the early works of Washing-ton Irving were published.

When about 15 years of age, with a fine consti-tution and good temper, Van Amburgh left the lit-tle village of Fishkill, and visited New York. He came there for several years a clerk in the ware-use of a relative. But this kind of life not sui-

Van Amburgh has a novel and practical theory to account for his power over them. From the first moment of his intercourse with them, he talk a thousand wild cats. The most of the power over them. old woman says she won't move away from her people,"

The silver-smith was fired with the prospent he had of grasping the rich treasure, and went on offering the countryman a higher and higher price until he reached a thousand dollars. This appeared to work the follow, and he walked to his cabin again, and shortly returned:

"Can't stand it stranger; the old woman won't say yes, and there's no use in trying to make her."

This only made the avaricious silver-smith more furious, and after expostulating for some time with the countryman, he said:

"Go and tell your wife I will give her two thonsand dollars for this tract."

He went again and soon returned with a smile level of the mass he would to a human being. "They believe," says he, "that I have power to tear them in pieces if they do not act as I says. I tell them so, and have frequently enforced it with a heavy crow har. The personal strength, the peculiar cast of his eye, the rapidity of his movements, the tone of his voice, all tend to present to these animals an idea of superior power, which in sudden bursis of his passion makes them crouch in the corner of the cage. Van Amburgh's eyes a 'e peculiar; one of them has a remarkable cast, which rather heightens the effect of his expressive face, as is said of the "terrible eye of Caliph Vatheck." On one occasion in New York the tiger became ferocious.— Yan Amburgh very coolly took his crow-bar, and gave him a tremendous blow over the head. He gave him a tremendous blow over the head. gave nim a tremendous blow over the head. The then said to him, in good English, as if he was a human creature. "You big scoundrel, if you show me any more of your pranks, I'll knock your brains out," accompanying it with loud menances and strong gesticulation. After this, the tiger behaved like a gentleman for a couple of months.

In coming over to this country, Van Amburghwas seperated from these animals for several weeks. They arrived in London, he in Liverpool. As soon as he reached London, he went to see them. On his appearance outside the cage, one of the strangest of the standing account he had been sold out; and propers to settle a standing account he had with the other world; with which we have stabling to do at present.

One day while the codger was reclining in his outside the cadge of the supple to the country of the strange of the

the village of Fishkill, and visited New York. He to came there for several years a clerk in the warehouse of a relative. But this kind of life not suit in the part of the pa On such occasions Van Amburgh, af r they had exhausted each other, would enter the cage, and begin his course of discipline to control both—Gradually he added animal to animal, till he got as far as ten enimals in one cage. On many occasions he had severe conflicts, with the tiger particularly, but nothing dangerous. When he talks of these animals, he is highly interesting. "The tiger," says Van Amburgh, "is like a reckless, good-for-nothing, drunken rascal who spends his time carelessly at taverns, and fights in a moment. Tigers all have spiteful tempers. The lion is not so irrascible; he is slower and cooller, but there is not the generous feeling about him which he has been cracked up for. The leopards are like cate—playful, but easily provoked."

There is nothing more interesting than to hear Van Amburgh give a history of his intercourse with these animals.

Van Amburgh has a novel and practical theory

The jury room, and his countenance expressed of the jury room, and his countenance expressed. a thousand wild cats. The most awful cames, and and sounds proceeded from the jury room—some were rearring like lions—some crying like children—mewing like cats—neighing like horses, &c. At last, a short consultation was held at the door of the jury room between the foresast and the bailiff, whereupon, the latter putting his white hat one-aided on his head, came into the court room and addressed the judge thus: "Mister, Tom Jakes says the jury can't agree about this here man, and if you keep him (i. c. Tom Jakes) without grog any more, he'll lick you "on sight." The judge appealed to the bar, if this was not a contempt of court, and "Green and Lumphin's Georgia Justice" having been consuited, it was finally decided, that as it was a threat addressed in the judge as a private individual, and was, to whip him "on sight," and not on the bench, it was not, (under the free, enlightened and democratic principles of Georgia legislation,) a contempt of court. This being settled, the judge directed the bailiff to say to Tom Jakes, the foreman, that the jury should agree, if they stayed there through eternity. The bailiff retired, and so did my friend; but he gives it as his opinion, from the frame of mind in which he left all parties, that the jurors and bailiff are still there.

R. M. C.

they sayed there through steams is the gives it as his opinion, from the frame of mind in which he left all parties, that the jurors and bailiff are still there.

R. M. C.

Correcting children in anger.—There is another common error—that of currecting a child instilly and harshly, and then, feeling that injustice has been done, to compensate him by some soothing sugar-plumh or honeyad applogy. It is not easy to cancervo of mything some likely to degrade the percut in the ayer of his adopting than such inconsiderate folly suching some such a his esteem, self-consciderate folly suching ange sure to destroy his influence over the sum of his adopting than his esteem, self-conseit grows in the sure of his enterm, self-conseit grows in the sure of his enterm his entermy, despise those chieves industry, despise those chieves industry in the matter of existence against the search of exis

abundance of the day. Cotton. But is a greater on law, affording to this princer; mount interest, no preferences or save statement in your duty as Legislature to investigate and to provide the remodies if in your nawer. Might not this end be attained, the next at securing to every family in propose to these certain portions of land immediately around their control and support, and afterwards of their control and support, and afterwards to the eldest married child, who has distributed to the eldest married child, who has distributed to proprietor with the consent of file wills. In an asylum would be afforded used a great for the family: and widows and or same the degradations and sufficience of the will be estates would here find industributed.

Virginis by the nee of her rail and other radie, and of one of the most incenveniently located casale possible. The small vegets which savigate the water courses of this section of country, and compelled to seek an outlet at Ocracoke, some 140 to 200 miles South, when their destination generally is North.

Col. Kewriney, United States Engineer, who has repently had charge of a survey of that county, reports that Ocracoke inlet is closing, and expresses a belief that are long it will lose entirely. In which event, reseeds will be compelled to seek an outlet still farther South; through the sound at Beaufort. This, of course, will throw our trade to a still greater extent into the markets of Virginia. Can we submit to this!

This section is composed of lands of the highest natural fertility, but it is so lovel, that to render it fit for cultivation, it requires the most expensive ditching and canaling. This defect, in a country where land so much abounds and capital is so limited, has been the cause of its anglect.

its neglect.
The difficulty of the navigation of the Sound and of the outlet to the Occan is, no doubt, a superadded cause, but, remove those; and there is no doubt, that these lands will become the garden spot of the State, instead of a wilderness of worthless land and a fertile source of

of w witherness of worthless land and a fertile source of postdenees and disease.

Asgehend, at the foot of the Albemarie Sound, seems designed by nature for the outlet. It is formed by a very narrow strip of beach, which divides the Sound from the Ocean, and which is of very little elevation above high wore mark. It has often been surveyed by very distinguished engineers, and for the practicability of opening it, I beg to refer to their reports. The very circumstance of its having been so often surveyed, and so often alluded to as the subject of improvement, proves the velue and the practicability of the enterprize. It is difficult to explain why it has not before been undertaken. The reason may perhaps be found in its magnitude as a State work, and to the impression that it should and would be executed by the General Government, as coming properly within the class of works belonging to it. It is now too essential to us to be longer delayed, and must be accomplished by some power.

Nagshead is greatly more eligibly situated for an outlet, if Croston Sound was closed, than was the New Inlet on the Cape Fear, which was opened within the

ect water and gradually improving.

The Albemarle and tributaries, probably discharge live times the quantity of water which the Cape Fear loos, and its course is directly for the Ocean, until it approaches some hundreds of yards, when it turns off it right angles and seeks on outlet 100 miles distant at Descenting.

which might pass through an shead. The undertaking is It would be of more consequence to trade, industry, and commercial enterprize, to say nothing of its greater chespones, than the Delaware Breakwater, and many other works which have been promptly undertaken by the general government.

From the Chespones to Ocracoke, a distance of from

the distribution has not been precised.

77.910 13 cenns will the proceed of Cherokee lands, say \$200.00 being this purpose, with what individual substances of the first end of the the coast is lined with wrecks and the of the coast is lined with wrecks and the cherokee land sales to openation to that section of the State whence cived.

The public prints in Virginia have already directed the salestation of the State requires that the coast is lined with wrecks and covered with the gaves of our seamen. Should Ocracke the salestance of the state requires that the coast is lined with wrecks and covered with the gaves of our seamen. Should Ocracke the salestance of the state requires that the coast is lined with wrecks and covered with the gaves of our seamen. Should Ocracke the salestance of the state requires that the coast is lined with wrecks and covered with the gaves of our seamen. Should Ocracke less as anticipated by Col. Kearaey, the inaccessible cast is increased some 30 or 40 miles, and with it cast the salestance of the salestance o

A survey and estin Yeuse to Beaufort, wo tion both of the practic

cility, would be of incalculable importance. The transportation of the mail to our commercial points, adds no little to the value of such roads

The construction of a turnpike road from Raleigh vis Chapel Hill to the west, has been spoken of as highly desirable. On so rough and broken a route, I am inclined to believe that its cost would be more commensurate with its utility, than that of a rail road. And if a rail road should mat be constructed from Raleigh intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, which is highly important, I should recommend a continuance of the turnpike on that route; ultimately to be continued to the Albemarle or Newbern, the selected point for a market town in the cast.

tinuance of the turnpike on that route; ultimately to be continued to the Albemarle or Newbern, the selected point for a market town in the east.

Home markets of consumption would naturally spring up along the line of improvement—and home markets for exportation and importation on the seaboard. The valuable results of this state of things, will be the establishment of common schools, by the increase of the population and wealth of the state—the bringing together the citizens of remote districts into an interactional and geographical jcalousies—and the assumption of that elevated position among our sister states, to which every honorable incentive impels us.

The currency of the State is intimately connected with the subject of domestic markets. The essential requisites to our currency are, that it be adequate to the exchanges of commodities into a circulating medium, and that it be so used.

As almost the whole of the agricultural products of this state are sold in the markets of other States—it follows that the money paid for these, consists principally of the currency of the States in which sales are made—such currency of the States in which sales are made—such currency of the States in which sales are made—such currency of the States in this State, it is prought back for redemption in specie. Thus, by this operation, the circulation of the currency authorised by this State, it can be properly said to have any circulation at all. operation, the circulation of the currency matter, is this State, is restricted between the smallest limits— indeed, it can be properly said to have any circulation

indeed, it can be properly said to have any circulation at all.

Home markets in which our people could both buy and sell, would permit the circulating meaium of the State to pursue its appropriate function, without embarrassment. Having no fureign rival to struggle against, the amount might be easiely increased to the extent required by the various wants of the community—it would be kept in active employment, and be absorbed in domestic commerce. Without home markets, its amount must necessarily be fluctuating and uncertain, because depending on causes beyond the control of the agents authorised by this State to supply it.

I know that to accombine these works, and to carry

I know that to accomplish these works, and to carry into effect the system of general improvement I have proposed, necessarily involves the expenditure of a large amount, and I know too that our people are too poor and too sparsely spread over a large territory to enable us at right angles and seeks on outlet 100 miles distant at Ocracoke.

The Cape Fear pursued a similar direction and nearer the Ocean to about the same distance, a similar beach intervening, then turned off less abruptly and bound an outlet (the moin her) in 10 miles; sad at the time off a storm washed over the beach and cut out the new friet. The Croaton Sound intercepts the water and draws it away before reaching Nagshead. Closing that cound, it appears to me, would force the water on Nagshead in such a body and power, and with some slight assistance by cutting the strip of beach to give it passage in the first instance, as would make the outlet.

This however, is a patter for the science of enginearing. That the work is practicable all have agreed that it ought to be accomplished none will deny who will-reflect upon its lumense importance to the State, both as to character and profit.

Cangress in 1832 yielded the power to the state to impose a tax on all vessels which might pass through an outlet to be made at Nagshead. The undertaking is increased and provided the profit of the State is all that is neked or that is required. It will involve no taxtion, for if the works should be as valuable as I believe they will be, the profits arising from them will not only pay the interest of the debt, but the principal also.

I have already shown how much the present generative, and one profits arising from them will not only pay the interest of the debt, but the principal also.

I have already shown how much the proper at the top of the state to the mode at Nagshead. The undertaking is the problem of the state to the state to be made at Nagshead. The undertaking is the proper in the provided the proper in the provided the proper in the proper in the propers of the golden the propers of the

vessels, and other matters of consumption, draining and exhausting the means of the citizens and making the country poerer. It is now time that we looked to the parmanent improvement of our beloved State; here the case is quite reversed. Money borrowed and indiciously applied for this purpose twice blesses the people: in the disbursements first, and in the value of the improvements afterwards.

Gentlemen, we have no choice in this matter. Our course must now be onward, or we must sink into its ignificance: * d rain. Our sister states are up and doing; they are pulling us at two of our extremes, drawing from us the life blood of our existence; and unless we act, and act efficiently, we become the humble tributary, a mere province of our neighbors. Evergy and enterprise alone can our neighbors. Energy and enterprise along can rescue our trade, ramedy our commercial degradation, and place us in that clevated and appropriate position which it becomes us to occupy in the sisterhood of republics.

Cast your eyes on the surrounding States, and you can but contemplate the results of their ener gy with delight and admiration. Their energy with delight and admiration. Their canals, their rail ways, their factories, and high state of agricultural improvement, rival the best and most party settled countries of the world; whilst their moral and intellectual advancement has been stimulated by, and kept pace with, their physical inderwement.

provement.

It we are unmoved by facts so striking—if illustrations so practical and so decided, fails to convince, and to imper immediate and efficient action argument is in vain—the cause is lost—the State is doomed—and the hopes of our patriotic somblested forever.

income of \$120 000 to \$150,000 per annum, and would seem to warrant a commencement of a sys-tem, which indeed is all that is at present required

which to draw accurate information, not only upon this, but upon all other subjects. I am very cer-tain, however, that teachers could not be procured for any extensive system; and as a deficiency of this class of useful individuals is a matter of com-plaint and regret in the oldest and best aducated States in the Union, we could not draw from themo-States in the Union, we could not draw from thence if desirable. We should adopt, in the first place, some plan to remedy this evil. Two modes have presented themselves—either the establishment of a school in some central position for the education of tenchers, or an arrangement with the University, by which such youths should be instructed free of charge, as would agree to devote themselves as ters to the state for a term of years. The employment of a permanent commissioner to superintend this branch of the service, will proba-bly be necessary. He may be employed for the present in obtaining all the information in the State and elsewhere, necessary to proceeding with skill and effect.

high prerogative of exercising elemency, which it is his duty to do according to this best of his judgment. To render this duty more valuable to the community, he should be placed in possession of full and accurate information of the offence and punishment, which is not now the case; such information is brought to his notice by petition and representation, drawn by partial or prejudiced hands, and I have reason to believe, frequently destitute of truth. To refuse the consideration of such, however, on that ground, and suffer a human creature to expiate his crime with his life, when a possibility of innocence existed, would be unjust to the power with which he has been entrusted, and the power with which he has been entrusted, and painful to him. To remedy this uncertainty, a re-port of all the state prosecutions by the presiding mngistrate, of all cases of conviction under the seal of the clerks, should be made to the Executive imediately on the adjournment of Court, and before the execution of the sentence, from which source valuable information could be derived, in which the state is deficient on all matters.

The communication of the Hon. R. M. Sau ers, a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, herewith submitted, marked E., presents another defect in the law, to which I beg leave to draw your attention.
Soon after the close of the last Se

Soon after the close of the last Session, in obedience to an act for that purpose, Gen. S. F. Patterson was commissioned to redeem \$300,000, the stock of the State issued in 1835, which duty he performed agreeable to law and the bonds have been handed to the Public Treasurer. On observing that Congress had appropriated thirty thousand dollars to pay the claims of this State for military expenditures during the last war. I commissioned Wm. H. Haywood, jr., Esq., to make the settlement. I am happy to inform you, that he succeeded in doing so, and received the amount appropriated, in discharge of the claims. The monoy has been paid to the Public Treasurer. His re-

has been paid to the Public Treasurer. His report will be made at an early day.

In obedience to an act of the last Session, directing the appointment of a Surveyor and Commis dians, the appointments have been made, and the duties incidental thereto, performed, The report of the Commissioners of Sale will be

The report of the Commissione ommunicated at an early period.

communicated at an early period.

Commissioners were also appointed to superintend the transcribing and printing the Revise. Statutes, which duty has been performed, copies delivered agreeable to law, and the remaining number placed in the hands of Messra. Turner & flughes, of this place, for sale for the state.

A set of weights under an act of Congress has

been received from the Secretary of the Treasury as a standard by which to regulate those in use in our State, which will require Legislative action. The importance of co-operative uniformity in all matters relative to comperce, trade, and inter-course of the different members of the Union, is too obviously necessary to need further comment at my hands, than has been bestowed on the curren-

my hands, than has been bestowed on the currency and exchanges.

A complation of military factics, has been received from the Major General in-Chief, for the purpose of rendering the exercises of the Militin uniform, which will require your attention.

Six pieces of field attillery, complete, and five hundred and ninety seven muskets, the quots of 1537 inclusive, to which the State is entitled from the United States, have been received and ordered to be stored to Wilmington until disposition should be made of them by wance action on your part.

The quots of 1838, of markets, the ordinare department has requested to be stored if the State was desirous of converting, in part, or the white, into any other species of sens. The com-

Maine ; Ken relative to a The resignations of Jovill find to packet G.

In conclusion, gentle you of my ready cothe comfort, impro-zens of the State.

Konstan Executive Department, Nov. 21, 1

PRESIDENT'S ME

Fellow-Citizens of the 8 and House of Repre

I congratulate you on the favoral ces in the condition of our country you re-assemble for the performance cial duties. Though the anticipation dant harvest every where have not yet on the whole, the labors of the h yet on the whole, the labors of the numerowarded with a bountiful return; in pers in its various channels of business prise; general health prevails again a vast diversity of climate; nothing the abroad, the continuance of external particles at home impaired the street abrond, the continuance of external paces any thing at home impaired the strength fraternal and domestic ties which consonly guaranty to the success and sermon happy Union, and which formed is the peril, have hitherto been honorably through every vicissitude is our nations. These blessings, which evince the care beneficence of Providence, calt for our of fervent gratifule. fervent gratitude. We have not less re-

bounties bestowed by the same munification more exclusively our own.

The present year closes the first half ever of our federal institutions; and our system of our federal institutions.

of our federal institutions; and our sing from all others in the acknowled and unlimited operation which it has period given to the sovereignty of the sovereignty of the constitution devised by our the frame work and bond of that sy tried, has become a settled form of not only preserving and protecting ciples upon which it was formed, by promoting individual happiness and ests. Though subject to change as cation, whenever deemed insidents.

cation, whenever deemed inadequate to cation, whenever deemed inadequate to purposes, yet such is the wisdom of its tion, and so stable has been the public that it remains unaltered, except in mate tail, comparatively unimportant. It has amply sufficient for the various amerged dent to our condition as a nation. A foreign war; agitating collisions between and in some respects, rival sovercivalies those to interfere in the intestine common orighboring countries; the dangerous the anti-republican tendencies of assume the anti-republicant tendencies of assume the anti-republicant tendencies of assume the action tendencies of assume the action tendencies of assume the action tendencies of assume been encountered, and thus far energy lit was reserved for the American the advantages of a Government and on the continual exercise of ale and our experience has shown that court in practice, and the shown that

med would remove the latter medy the farmer, I would re-construction of a Rail Road from the Cape Fear River, com-ty, running west and flanking through county, coming west and flanking through a possible, passing through a company through the possible of the company through the second tender of the company through the company th

in a fifther with that Republic, and the restertion of the customary good feeling between the
rester. This interrant change has been oflifed to conclusion of a treaty between the
Governments, which, when ratified will referthe arbitraneous of a friendly power all the subsits of controversy between an growing out of inditions. There is, at present, slee, reason to believe
the arbitraneous of a friendly power all the subsits of controversy between an growing out of inditions. There is, at present, slee, reason to believe
that a equitable settlement of all disputed points
ill to strained without further difficulty or unrecesry delay, and thus authorize the free resumption
diplocative intercourse with our sister Republic.
With respect to the northeastern boundary of
a United States, no official correspondence besent this Government and that of Great Britain
as possed since that communicated to Congress
wards the close of their last cosmo. The offer
a negotiate a convention for the appointment of a
sist commission of survey and exploration, I am,
sweers, assured will be mot by her Majesty's
lessement in a conciliatory and friendly spirit,
af instructions to enable the British Minister
are to conclude such an arrangement will be
assemited to him without needless delay. It is
used and expected that these instructions will be
distructory and final adjustment of the controversy.
I had hoped that the respect for the laws and reard for the peace and honor of their own country,
thich has ever characterized the citizens of the
lated States, would have prevented my portion
them from using any means to promote insursetion in the Territory of a power with which we
not seen, and with which the United States are
takened, however, to be obliged to inform
that this has not been the case. Information

of maintaining the most friendly relations.
It deeply, however, to be obliged to informat this has not been the case. Information on given to me, derived from official and courses, that many citizens of the United erces, that many citizens of the United ave associated together to make hostile infrom our Territory into Camada, and to abot insurrection there, in violation of the one and laws of the United States, and in regard of their own duties as citizens.—

ormation has been in part confirmed, by a avesion actually made by citizens of the States, in conjunction with Canadians and accompanied by a forcible seizure of is, in conjunction with Capadians and accompanied by a forcible seizure of y of our citizens, and an application the prosecution of military operations authorities and people of Canada.

the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of sea intended movements among our citizens, have attended movements among our citizens, have attended movements among our citizens, have attended to report the invalidation of the militie, and assumed an attitude to report the invalidation of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorops interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada, the micable dispositions of the United States towards Great Britain, as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violations of a says which have been passed for its enforcement. But this Government recognizes a still injury where order prevails, or has been re-established predations by our citizens upon nations at peace of a the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by a state of violence on the members therefore the countries to situated, and the committed state of violence on the members therefore, and to effect a change in its government, or any protext whatever, have, from the com-

T

Bar Tel

good faith and honor of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. I cannot be mistaken, I am confident, is counting on the cordin and general concurrence in our fellow citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated. I cannot be hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of or der for which the mass of our people have been a long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from further prosecution of such desperate enterprises In the mean time, the existing laws have been, an will continue to be, faithfully executed; and ever In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed; and every effort will be made to carry them out in their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not, to meet the actual state of things on the Camadian frontier, it is for Congress to decide.

[To be continued.]

CONTENTS OF SOUTHERN LITERARY MES. SENGER, Dec. No.

Original Papers.—Thoughts on Slavery. By a Southron. Addressed to the Hon. Hugh S. Legare of South Carolina. Maintaining the propositions: 1st, That Slavery is co-eval with society, necessary for its formation and growth, and was in the primitive ages a neural condition of a large portion of the human femily. 2d, That it is smi-erral, and has existed in all ages. 3d, That it is neither prohibited by the moral nor the divine law. 4th, That Christianity alone, by its exalting influence, and by its peaceful and gradual operation, can abolish it. 5th, That its sudden abolition by any people, either by a fanatical perversion of the mild principles of christianity, or by any intemperate agency, must be precessarily attended with feightful social and political revulsions, destructive SENGER, Dec. No. rate agency, sumt be necessarily attended with frightful social and political revulsions, destructive alike to the bond and free.—New view of the Tides. That the sun throws off the planets, and the planets their satellites, as one magnet throws off another. That this resistance between the sun and the earth and the enrih and the moon, gives rise or rather produces that phenomenon we call the tides. That the winds do not attract the water. That the moon raises tides in the same way that the winds do, by raises tides in the same way that the winds do, by depressing the convex surface of the water under her.—Benevolence and modesty. An Essay. By the author of "Adventures of a Bachelor." A lesson with a vengenace.—Lucile—A Novelette. By the authoress of the "Curse." Chapters XII, XII, XIV, XW. (Concluded.)—Gratitude—Its power in a heart of sensibility; its coincidence with the inclination, and its charms. (Selected.)—A Dissource on the Genius of the Federativs System of the United States. By Professor Beverley Tucker, of William and Mary College.—Conscience. (Selected.)—New View of the Solar System. That mathematicians are not only in error as to the distances of the planets from the Sun, but that they are most egregiously as as to the different velocities they have given them in their paths. That the earth is not more than five millione of miles from the sun, nor is Jupiter more results of these criminal assums upon the fits of Knowledge on Morals. A continuation of the case of a neighboring country have the reply to the author of the essays on "The Influence of Morals." By a Native of Goochland, finence of Morals." By a Native of Goochland, Va.—Famc. (Selected.)—Letter from Malta, to Va.—Famc. of Morals." By a Native of Goochiand Va.—Pare. (Selected.)—Letter from Malta, to the Editor of the "Messenger." Malta—its first settlement by the Phomicians—afterwards by the Phomicians, Greeks, Carthugenians, Romans, Yandalas and Spaniards—ceded by Charles V. to the Knights—taken, possession of by the order &c.—Scientian Miscellanea. No. V. Tendencies. No. VI. Superiority conferred by Science.—Duty of Mothers. By Mrs. Sigourney. "Unless women are brought up with industrious and religious habits, it is in vain that we clucate the ment for they are the nearts upon Ralwer's Falkland, written several elevation."—Folkland—by E. L. Bulwer. Remarks upon Ralwer's Falkland, written several plause has been awarded to the imaginary productions of the distinguished novelist.—Clocionali Adversas By Henry Rafiner, President of Washington Others, and now effered for publication from a belief in the mind of the writer, that an undue sphalase has been awarded to the imaginary productions of the distinguished novelist.—Clocionali Adversas By Henry Rafiner, President of Washington Others, and the distinguished novelist.—Clocionali Adversas By Henry Rafiner, President of Washington Others, and the distinguished novelist.—Clocionali Adversas By Henry Rafiner, President of Washington Others, and the distinguished novelist.—Clocionali Adversas By Henry Rafiner, President of Washington Others, and the distinguished novelist.—Clocionali Adversas By Henry Rafiner, President of Washington Others, and the distinguished novelist.—Clocionali Adversas By Henry Rafiner, President of Washington Others, and the distinguished novelist.—Clocionali Adversas By Henry Rafiner, President of Washington Others, and the distinguished novel

UNITED IN WEDIACK, In Rapidlyli County on the 3rd of County, Mr. JOHN LOPLIN, of Davidson County, to Miss. MAR-GARDT STRIDER.

DENABURO TILI LIPA.

Carlounte do Sondo describado de la carlo de

were elected;

Mossrs. Anderson, Guodwin, Leak, Busbee, Mc-

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Me. Guthrie, from the Committee on Private Bille, reported the bill to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing company, without amendment. The said bill was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Guthrie amended by adding the following second

ion viz:

"And be it further enacted, That the private property of the individual Stockholders shall be liable for all debts, contracts, and liabilities of corpo

On motion of Mr. Crawford, said bill was laid of

une adjourned until to morrow 10 o'clock Herod Faison, one of the members elect fro the County of Northampton, appeared and w qualified according to hw.

On motion of Mr. Hoke the House reconsider

the vote of yesterday on Mr. Eaton's motion to in definitely postpone Mr. Crawford's and Mr. Will on the Governor of Vermont's com munication, and offered a resolution, when on tron of Mr. Crawford the whole subject was c mitted to a select Committee consisting of Mes Robards, Hoke, Paine, and Caldwell.

Mr. Brittain called up for a consideration the Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Henderson, when said Bill was read the second time and passed, year 76 mays 37, and on his mo-tion it was read the third time and passed by a vote of 70 to 36

of 79 to 36, Mr. H. C. Jones called up for consideration Bill to establish a Toll Bridge over the south Yad kin river near Hall's Mills in Davie County whic was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed. The House adjourned over to Monday morning

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 3.

Amendment of the Constitution.—Mr. Edwards presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were ordered to be laid on the table and

printed:

Resolved by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, That it is expedient so to amend the first and second sections of the first articles of the amendments to the Constitution, as to restore to the people the right of choosing unnually the members of the Senate and of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That a select committee of ____members be appointed to report a bill agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, to carry into effect

provisions of the Constitution, to carry into effethe foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Moody,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed wait upon his excellency the Governor, requestion him to lay before this Legislature, at as early day as convenient, the resolution of the last Legislature and all papers relative to free schools in the State.

Commence Resolved Mr. Shooned prescribed to the contract of the last Legislature.

State.

Currency—Banks. Mr. Shepard presented the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Whereas, the exchanges of the currency of the country are much deranged, and it is indispensable, for the general prosperity, that this state of things should be speedily corrected, and the industry of the country placed upon that steady and permanent footing, that hereafter its exertions may not be periodically paralyzed in any way by the action of the Federal Government; and whereas; there are conflicting opinions among the people of the State



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

THUBEDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1898.

ture at length, we give a few items:
House of Commons on Tuesday. The bill to
the new county of Jofferson, passed its third
and war ordered to be engrossed.
Wednesday, in Source, engrossed bills from
House, read the third time and passed.
The bill to establish a toll bridge ever to
Yadkin river,—and the bill to lay off and a
new county by the name of Hendelssen.

Yadkin river,—and the bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Henderson.

House of Commons. The bill to establish a new county by the name of McDowell, was indefinitely postposed. In Senate, on Thursday. Presented by Mir. Holt, a a bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company, and passed the first reeding.

The engrowed bill to lay off and establish a new county by the mane of Henderson (from a part of Binscombe) was reed the second time and passed.

The engrossed bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Jefferson, (from a part of Orange,) was reed the first time and massed.

The engrossed bill to tay off and establish a county by the name of Jefferson, (from a part of Oras was read the first time and passed.

House of Commons, the bill to lay off, and estable a new County by the name of Stanly, passed its a reading, and was ordered to be engressed.

In Senate, Friday, the sugressed bill, to establish toll bridge over the South Yadkin tiver, passed its a reading, and ordered to be engrossed.

House of Commons, the bill to incorporate the Trites of Devidson College, passed its second and the readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

House of Commons, the bill to establish Clevels county, passed its second reading.

In Senate, Saturday, the bill to establish Henders county, passed its final reading, and was ordered to enrolled.

Met on Monday, the 3rd instant. In the House of Representatives, after several ballotings, Hugh A. Garland, of Virginia, was elected than the two several ballotings, the selected than the two several balloting of the present Congress, occasioned by the death of Walter S. Franklis On Tuesday the Message of the President was com-

of our relations at home and abroad.

The recommendation of the Sub-Treasury is renewed, recent events, says the Message, have strengthened the convictions heretofore expressed on the subject of

the currency.

The state of the Country in its Foreign relation very happy,—at peace with all the world,—we full lessure, and opportunity afforded for the period our own systems, and the development of the period our own systems, and the development of the

of our own systems, and the development of the im-moner resources of a vast Territory.

Our limited space will admit of no further notice of it;—the conclusion will be given next week.—Con-gress has transacted no business of importance as yet-

Federal Government; and ically paralyzes.

Federal Government; and ically paralyzes.

Federal Government; and ically paralyzes.

Resolved for the exclusive sontrol of the Federal Exceptive: Therefore.

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That it would emisently conduce to the prosperity of the people of the U. States, and tend the country from those entangling allances with a filter successful the country from those entangling allances with sites in the country from those entangling allances with sites in both, that the Coggress of the United States, and tend that the Coggress of the United States, and the chamber, and driving the mediates, and the chamber, and driving the mediates and co Harrisburg, the Capitol of Pennsylvanis, has letal

the committen on the Judiciary to report a bill amending the law respecting the election of Constables, which, on motion of Mr. Wilson, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of J. Gilrenth. Read and referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Trollinger presented the position of Citizens of Orange, praying that said county be not disided. The bill to establish the county of Juffsword was their taken up. Mr. Lilli moved for its indefinite postponement, but the motion was negatived 64 to 45. Mr. Rollards moved to amend the bill by striking out defension and inserting Blakely. Negatived 69 to 50. The bill then presed its account reading.

Mr. Giler submitted a Resolution dimenting the

with the inventor is Mr. J. to be bave made the trial pre-

Planest, Cotton, &c.

Our River has risen 25 feet fro
which fell the last few days.

We learn by to-day's mail from V
Brig Lackswane from New York w

Look at T

THE Subscriber would inform public, that he has removed to CHAIR MAKING

to the house formerly occapied by as a Cabinot-Shop, on Main the Hotel, where he is prepared to CHAIR AND CABINET MAS with promptness, and execute, we ry variety of Chair and Cabuset we Plank, scautling and country change for work, at liberal prices

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839.

THE second Quarter of Man.
will be opened on the lat of l
New Female Assemy. Memy. TERMS OF AD First C

and efficient intends without went them. Ago; an infirmi-Common sense; in the fash-ligar quality. Home; every our own. To come out; to que sensol mic a kind of dissi-pass, when in company with ir most valuable friend. Dress-lispressed; motified up to the fe as sais quot; excellence.— ed; playing music at first sight, for a sergen, speaking had talies with a duster, and pos-tof quessing characte. Non-treation.—Path Gasette.

nguage than by their different occupations—at ust in all kinds of retail trade or small business. or instance, the venders of fruit, nuts, &c., such those around the Place d'Armes, are Italians, and the butchers, also, o mostly Marmas. The kanners of makers also, The keepers of cab rets or tions, the systemen, fishermen and hun-makers of wild fowl, (of which incredible are continually procured, particularly at the this market,) are almost exclusively to, be this market,) are almost exclusively to. The toy shops and fancy stores are ally Preach people. The draymen, or at the proceed faither with the classification might be wrong. As to the hawkers are long the levee, we have an idea to endering "tribs they belong; but we are at to the barbers, they belong to no have the process. There are luts of shavers from all the process.

three Christiy.—The following is a copy than at passentime—of a petition signed by three persons, and presented to the Legisla-of Alabams, no longer ago than the 31st Dec.

mty. Alabama State—this petition is a body of the Legislator of Alabame lanata of the upper house Greeting of boath houses of Alabame that we must you to istablish to Isaas A. y in Bladley county a Cross Constitute Read leading from Tuscas attic Read leading to Georgia as deand seal othis the first day of Degree of our Lord Bight handred and

nke is, that Mr. Pickett moved to the Committe of Education,

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES.

rrington and Pilot, a neighbor of the Overcoata, c Wool Dyed Black,

e Skin,

Valencia,

Raff Cashmeretta,

Together with an assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING; Fiance and Back-skin Shirts and Drawers; Linen Bosons and Collars, ruffled and plan; Gumelastic Suspenders; Hoskin, Buckskin and Berlin Glovee, Bick Silk and Victoria Crawsts, a splendid article; Stone's Stocks; Satin; Bonnezine, and Velvet; Tennant's celebrated Stocks, of every kind, and in fact overy thing that can be found in any similar catablishment North or South. These goods have been selected by the junior partner in person, who spared neither expense nos pains in their selection, and we confidently believe, are the best assortment of goods ever opened in the State; for the truth of which call and examine for yourselves. We have in our employ first rate Northern workmen, and avail ourselves of all the changes in the fashions as soon as they take place at the North. We therefore have no hesitation in warranting every thing we make to be us well and as fashionably cut and made as can be, North or South. Members of the Legislature and others visiting the city during the season, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Those furnishing their own goods may rely upon having their work as well executed as though we furnished the materials. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Tharkful for past favors we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

LETCHFORD & OLIVER.

Raleigh, Nev. 7, 1838. 15 4t.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Southern Literary Messenger. T. W. WHITE,

Editor and Pr

Editor and Proprietor.

THIS is a monthly Magazine, devoted chiefly to Larteles that fall within the scope of Science; and not professing an entiredisdain of tasteful selections, though its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main, original.

Party Politics and controversial Theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere: but whenever that happens, they are incidental, only; not primary. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the sterling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

tal, only; not primary. They are dross, tolerated only because it cannot well be severed from the storling ore wherewith it is incorporated.

REVIEWS and CRITICAL NOTICES, occupy their due space in the work: and it is the Editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey, in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, impartial curricies, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxiliaries, to him who does usish to discriminate.

ESSAYS, and TALES, having in view utility or amusement, or both—Historakal. SKETCHES—and REMINISTERS.

CRITICHES.

work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes;—The soft, assuasive influence of Literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad:—They should be driven, by indignant rebuke, or layhed by ridicule, into their fitting haunta. Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people:—Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the emightened, and to increase their number; an that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a portentious cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be couplyed, than a periodical, on the plan of the Mesacinger; if that plan be but carried out in practice!

The Sourn peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, South of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals! Northward of this city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the lessure, the native talent, or the actual literary teste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No: for in wealth, talonts, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our brethren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt, sinderds us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local wast, that the word Sourniara was engrated on the name of this periodical: and not with any devign to neurish local prejudices, or to advesse supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, is the Editor's levent wish, to see the North and South bound endearingly ogether forever, in the rilken bandaht unutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he

has already drawn, will he deem himsels region know the c tial degree to di thresten the peace en the sacred ties

The SOUTHER pleted its rounry vellethe ideas here uttered, believes, however, that

I remained customers in Concess and its received his free real customers in Concess and its received that he still Continues to carry on the shows branch and in Observed, South of the store of Messra. J. P. & C. Philer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

any work in his line. His long experience is the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the carlies fashions from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWBST PASETONS Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (se Agent) die much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, No. '39, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his cus and the public generally, that he still carrie on the Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Doorsills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public

good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—
He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisburg.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery when worn, or beated. By his method, frons of either upright, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when run on, or in these Bushes and Inks.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, N. C.

L. M. GILBIRT.

September 20, 1838. Or The Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to Da. Austra, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE. THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Me-dicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Suie at the Post-Office, Fallstown, Iredell

ounty, N. C. By JNQ. YOUNG, Agent.



CODAL Varnish, English patent Ja. pan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, whole sale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON. Statesville, Nov. 1, 1838.

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brief Office of the late Dr. Mitchell. Salisbury, May 18, 1839.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED. WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, evens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound. CRESS & BOGER. Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & WINTER,

HORACE H. BEARD,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILOR. next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the re-gular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the

ustes of the fashionable at all times.

OF Cutting garments of all kinds attended to premptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting: [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

NUTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estare of Mary Brim, dec'd., at the lost County Court for Rowan, requests all persons indebted to said Mary Brim, dec'd., to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law preperly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Adm'r. Saliebury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838.

Private Entertainment, THOS. FOSTBR

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mockeville, David county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINM NT. The House is roomy and conflortable and in the business part of the willage. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render subscriber pledges his best exertions for render subscriber pledges his best exertions for render subscriber pledges his best pledges and the subscriber pledges his best pledges and the subscriber pledges and the subscriber pledges his best exertions for render subscriber pledges his best pledges and the subscriber pledges

CHARLES ALEXA NDER Palladolphis.

The first number of this highly important and value ble work, is now ready for delivery to salueriber. We be severe respectfully to call the stiencins of our citizens to the praiseworthy objects it was in view, and for the promotion of which it has been put into operation.

There has not probably heretofore been a time when the attention of the popole of this country was as much engaged on the subject of the Silk Calture as at present; nor a time when those who have already embaring the subject of the Silk Calture as at present; nor a time when those who have already embaring the subject of the Silk Calture as at present; nor a time when those who have already embaring the subject of the Silk Calture as at present; nor a time when the country, with all its vest advantages, is but the desagementing to fally establishing this great interest in the country, with all its vest advantages, is but the desagementing to fally establishing this great interest in the country, with all its vest advantages, is but the desagement of plain practical information concerning it, and to convince our cittiens of what we know to be true, viz: that there is no more difficulty about raining a crop of Silk, than there is a capo of grain. The capital thus bestowed yields a lar greater return than one be cavaried from any other branch of husbandry. The editors is we longed been engaged to the eilk culture, and intend hereafter to give it their entire attentions. They have made acteusive arrangements for feeding the silk worm, and cultivating that invaluable species of malbury tree, the Moras Multicaulia. And, from their long apperience in the occupation and extensive correspondence with eligible to subject greaters and the subject of the work will be altered to noting the modern improvements of agriculture, and such matters as are generally naeful to the cultivators of the soil.

The proprietors respectfully solicit contributions on Agricultural subject generally—and also the Silk Grow, used to the cano

LIBERAL PREMIUM. Any Agent forwarding 100 subscribers for one year, and a \$50 current bank bill will be entitled to Ten Thousand Silk Worm Eggs, selected from the most approved varieties—which can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States, at a trilling expense, and which, if properly attended to, according to the instructions which are promulgated in the work, will yield a profit considerably exceeding the amount of the price of subscription for one hundred copies.

GOING! GOING!!-GONE!!! THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale wholesale or retail, the following articles:

Bags Coffee,
10 hds. Sugar.
2 do. Molasses,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
55 kegs white lead,
160 bars 1½, 1¾, and 1½ Tire Iron,
10 pair Smiths' Bellows,
31 kegs Nails,
10 do. Powder,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 boxes Tip Plate.

10 boxes Tin Plate,
10 boxes Tin Plate,
50 bushels herd grass seed.
J. & W. MURPHY. Salisbury, Oct. 25, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of STONE-CUTTING.

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from wenty five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit also WINDOW SILLS, fro t door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever \$2 to \$2.50; DOOR. SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR SILLS from \$2 to \$4.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS

STEPS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS \$20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

And that indeed is no sugar to the complaints in which the complaints in which the complaints in the complaints in the complaints in which the complaints in the complaints in which the complaints in the complaints ness, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838.

PROSPECTUS AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ANGERICAN MUSEUM of LITERATURE AND THE ARTS, will combine the salidity of a review with the lighter miscellary of a magazine; be-sides in-partial reviews of important works and short notices of minor literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace essays, tales, historicities, poetry. literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writters of the day.

The Magazine will also combain a series of reviews of such writers as have, by their talents, shed instre unon American literature. Three reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artist. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 500 pages each,
Agoncies will be established in the principle cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of pos-

vexation of spirit!" His limbs are recked and he cannot reet; his specific is goos, and his food; his stom and his opportused with most turns sickening away at the bountless of a many vidence. He would give all he is worth—vorld, if he had it-for the poor, but healthy sees "Please give me," said a hongry wratch, to feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to mored of food; I am almost starved?"

"I would give a thousand dollars for you said the rich man, as he handed the hangry and the rich man, as he handed the hangry of the serves this homily on no plain and hatkined. But whereto, methinks I hear the reckle serves this homily on no plain and hatkined. Do we not all know the value of health? all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the means to attain and preserve it? Do we at the means to attain and preserve it? Do we then money—do we not see physician—to we their advice—do we not availow their preser. True—most true—gestle reader, then dot we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot homily on health to be altogether exactorism morels, so in physic is it requisite to, have "line, and precept upon precept." Mean is health they may be sick; and mea in sickness ways employ the most judicious means to atts we are pursue the right road to health. Now, I happoole who are always dosing thouselves ye and running to the dostors and apothecaries of their lives. They take, I verily boliers, so of drugs in a year, and yet they are mot well be you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two results first none dolian laid out in them, that prying fifty in any former pursuit of health, it wing a world of nausea and disgum in availor or mous quantity of medicines. Bo you know to Vety well,

"And have you ever taken his medicine!"

"They tell push he is more of the seed of the province of the provi

ormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhend alse,"

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, addertake to mend and regulate the human without ac much as knowing of what parts it and how they are put together. They my he stands anatomy and physiology, I think yes call and is as familiar with botany and chemistry with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no at the was regularly bred to the healing art spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he voted himself to the study of the human famile, addienace to which it is subject, and now he is such is acquisition to the relief of suffering human. He does not put forth the abourd clasm so a vessed by the inventors of patent nestrums—in that of curing all diseases with a single preser. Such a prelence he would deem about as disease, as to take the nostrums of those was forth. There is no such medicine. There is no such medicine. There is in infinitely better, they effect whatever they all the infinitely better, they effect whatever they was they keep the word of promise to the stomach.